

LR 0.19 INVESTIGATIONS BY THE JUDICIAL CONDUCT COMMISSION:
ACCESS TO SEALED FILES AND DOCUMENTS

The clerk of the court shall provide copies of or otherwise describe the contents of sealed files to a representative of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct, who is conducting a confidential investigation pursuant to Wa Const. Art. IV sec.31.

No materials in a sealed file can be made public in any non-confidential proceeding, unless the Commission has first obtained an order pursuant to GR 15 and LR 79(d)(5). Motions to obtain such an order shall be made to the Presiding Judge.

LR 4. CIVIL CASE SCHEDULE

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(e) Form of Case Schedule.

(1) Case Schedule. A Case Schedule for each type of case, which will set the time period between filing and trial and the scheduled events and deadlines for that type of case, will be established by the Court by General Order, based upon relevant factors including statutory priorities, resources available to the Court, case filings, and the interests of justice.

(2) A Case Schedule, which will be customized for each type of case, will be in generally the following form:

Filing:	0
Confirmation of Service(LR 4.1):	F+4
Confirmation of Joinder (LR 4.2(a) for civil cases); or	
Confirmation of Issues (LR 4.2(b) for dissolution and modification cases); or	
Confirmation of Completion of Blood <u>Genetic</u> Testing (LR 4.2(c) for paternity cases):	
	F+23
<u>Last Day for Filing Statement of Arbitrability without a Showing of Good Cause for Late Filing (LRMAR 2.1)</u>	F+23
Status Conference, (if needed (<u>Domestic Relations cases only</u> -see LR 4.3):	F+25
Disclosure of Possible Primary Witnesses (LR 26(b)):	T - 22
Disclosure of Possible Rebuttal <u>Additional</u> Witnesses (LR 26(c)):	T - 16
Final Date to Change Trial and to File Jury Demand (non-family law civil cases) (LR 40(e)(2), 38(b)(2)):	T - 14
Discovery Cutoff (LR 37(g)):	T - 7
<u>Deadline for Engaging in Alternative Dispute Resolution</u>	T - 4
Pretrial Conference (LR 16):	[if ordered by assigned judge]
Exchange of Witness and Exhibit Lists and Documentary Exhibits (LR 16(a)(3)):	T - 3
Deadline for Hearing Dispositive Pretrial Motions (LR 56, CR 56):	T - 2
Joint Statement of Evidence(LR 16(a)(4)):	T - 1
Trial:	T

It is ORDERED that all parties shall comply with the foregoing schedule and that sanctions, including but not limited to those set forth in Rule 37 of the Superior Court Civil Rules, may be imposed for noncompliance. It is FURTHER ORDERED that the party filing this action must serve this Order Setting Case Schedule on all other parties.

Dated: _____ Judge

I understand that a copy of this document must be given to all parties:
_____ (Signature)

Note: a number in the right column preceded by an "F" refers to the number of weeks after filing; a number in the right column preceded by a "T" refers to the number of weeks before trial.

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LR 4.2 CONFIRMATION OF JOINDER OF PARTIES AND ISSUES IN CIVIL AND FAMILY LAW CASES; COMPLETION OF TESTING IN PATERNITY CASES

(a) Civil Non-Family Law Cases; Confirmation of Joinder of Parties, Claims and Defenses; Form. This rule applies to all civil cases with a Case Schedule that are not governed by LR 94.04.

(1) Additional Parties, Claims, and Defenses. No additional parties may be joined, and no additional claims or defenses may be raised, after the date designated in the Case Schedule for Confirmation of Joinder of Additional Parties, Claims, and Defenses, unless the Court orders otherwise for good cause and subject to such conditions as justice requires.

(2) Confirmation of Joinder; Form. No later than the designated deadline for joining additional parties and raising additional claims and defenses, as described in section (1) above, the plaintiff shall, after conferring with all other parties pursuant to paragraph (3) of this rule, file and serve a report entitled "Confirmation of Joinder of Parties, Claims, and Defenses," which will be in substantially the following form:

CONFIRMATION OF JOINDER OF PARTIES, CLAIMS, AND DEFENSES

I. [] The parties make the following joint representations:

1. This case is not subject to mandatory arbitration.
[If it is, this report should not be filed; instead, no later than the deadline for filing this report, a statement of arbitrability should be filed, pursuant to LMAR 2.1(a).]

2. No additional parties will be joined.
3. All parties have been served or have waived service.
4. All mandatory pleadings have been filed.
5. No additional claims or defenses will be raised.
6. The parties anticipate no problems in meeting the deadlines for disclosing possible witnesses and other subsequent deadlines in the Case Schedule.
7. All parties have cooperated in completing this report.

- II. ☐ The parties do not join in making the foregoing representations, as explained below (if appropriate, check both the box at left and every applicable box below):
- ☐ This case is subject to mandatory arbitration, but not yet ready for the Statement of Arbitrability to be filed.
- ☐ An additional party will be joined.
- ☐ A party remains to be served.
- ☐ A mandatory pleading remains to be filed.
- ☐ An additional claim or defense will be raised.
- ☐ One or more parties anticipate a problem in meeting the deadlines for disclosing possible witnesses or other, subsequent deadlines in the Case Schedule.
- ☐ A party has refused to cooperate in drafting this report.
- ☐ Other explanation:

DATED: _____ SIGNED: _____

Plaintiff/Petitioner/Attorney (If attorney, WSBA #: _____)

Typed Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Attorney(s) For: _____

DATED: _____ SIGNED: _____

Defendant/Respondent/Opposing Counsel (If attorney, WSBA #: _____)

Typed Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Attorney(s) For: _____

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(c) Paternity Cases; Confirmation of Completion of ~~Blood~~ Genetic Testing; Form.

(1) The form Confirmation of Completion of ~~Blood~~Genetic Testing shall be filed by the petitioner no later than the date specified in the Case Schedule and shall be in substantially the following form:

- [] The petitioning party represents that:
(IF THIS BOX IS CHECKED, THERE WILL NOT BE A STATUS CONFERENCE AS NOTED IN THE CASE SCHEDULING ORDER.)
1. Paternity ~~blood~~genetic testing of all named parties has been completed, the results of the tests are available to all parties, and no party has requested additional testing, OR
 2. ~~Blood~~Genetic testing is not necessary in this case because paternity has been admitted.
- [] The petitioning party represents that:
(IF THIS BOX IS CHECKED, THERE WILL BE A STATUS CONFERENCE, AS NOTED IN THE CASE SCHEDULING ORDER, AT WHICH ALL PARTIES OR THEIR ATTORNEYS MUST APPEAR.)
1. Paternity ~~blood~~genetic testing of all named parties has not been completed, or the results are not yet available to all parties, or a party has requested additional testing, AND
 2. ~~Blood~~Genetic testing is necessary in this case because paternity is not admitted.

In order to obtain the Court's direction in the matters described above, the parties will appear at a Status Conference, the date of which (as stated in notices on the Case Schedule) is: _____.

NOTICE: You may list an address that is not your residential address where you agree to accept legal documents.

DATED: _____ SIGNED: _____
Petitioner/Attorney (If Attorney, WSBA #) _____
Typed Name: _____
Address: _____

Phone: _____
Attorney(s) For: _____

LR 26. Disclosure of Possible Lay and Expert Witnesses and Scope of Protective Order.

(a) Scope. This rule shall apply to all cases governed by a Case Schedule pursuant to LR 4.

(b) Disclosure of Primary Witnesses. Required Disclosures

~~(b)(1)~~ Disclosure of Primary Witnesses: Each party shall, no later than the date for disclosure designated in the Case Schedule, disclose all persons with relevant

factual or expert knowledge whom the party reserves the option to call as witnesses at trial.

~~(e)~~(2) **Disclosure of Additional Witnesses.** Each party shall, no later than the date for disclosure designated in the Case Schedule, disclose all persons whose knowledge did not appear relevant until the primary witnesses were disclosed and whom the party reserves the option to call as witnesses at trial.

~~(d)~~(3) **Scope of Disclosure.** Disclosure of witnesses under this rule shall include the following information:

~~(1)~~(A) All Witnesses. Name, address, and phone number.

~~(2)~~(B) Lay Witnesses. A brief description of the witness's relevant knowledge.

~~(3)~~(C) Experts. A summary of the expert's opinions and the basis therefor and a brief description of the expert's qualifications.

(c) Motions to Seal. A motion to seal must be made separately and cannot be submitted as part of a protective order. When the court has entered an order permitting a document to be filed under seal, the filing party must comply with the requirements of LR 79(d)(6).

(d) Reserved

~~(f)~~(e) **Discovery Not Limited.** This rule does not modify a party's responsibility to seasonably supplement responses to discovery requests or otherwise to comply with discovery before the deadlines set by this rule.

~~(e)~~(f) **Exclusion of Testimony.** Any person not disclosed in compliance with this rule may not be called to testify at trial, unless the Court orders otherwise for good cause and subject to such conditions as justice requires.

LR 53.1 REFEREES

(a) Orders of Reference. Before the Court can order a matter referred to a referee under RCW 4.48, a complaint or petition shall be filed with the Clerk. If an order of reference by consent is sought under RCW 4.48.010, the motion requesting the reference, including a summary showing the referee is qualified under RCW 4.48.040, and the written consent shall be filed with the Clerk, and the action shall be exempt from Local Rule 4. If assignment without consent is sought by a party under RCW 4.48.020 a motion requesting that a case be referred to a referee shall be brought for hearing before the department to which the case has been assigned, or, if not assigned to a particular department, to the ~~Presiding Department~~Chief Civil Judge in Seattle for cases with an SEA designation or to the Chief Regional Justice Center Judge in Kent for cases with a KNT designation.

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LR 55. DEFAULT AND JUDGMENT

(a) Entry of Default.

(1) Order of Default. When there has been no appearance or answer, a party may seek entry of an Order of Default without notice in the Ex Parte Department.

When there has been an appearance or answer, the motion for default shall be noted for hearing on the family law motions calendar for family law cases. In non-family law cases, the motion shall be noted without oral argument before the assigned Judge, or if none, in the Courtroom of the Chief Civil Department for Seattle case assignment area cases and the Chief RJC Judge for Kent case assignment area cases.

(2) Late Appearance or Answer. When a party has appeared or answered at any time prior to consideration of the Motion for Order of Default, the moving party shall notify the Judge or Commissioner before whom the motion is pending or presented, of this fact.

(b) Entry of Default Judgment.

Upon entry of an Order of Default, a party may move for entry of judgment against the party in default, without further notice, in the Ex Parte Department or before the assigned Judge. If testimony is required, the movant shall schedule the matter at any time in the Ex Parte Department, or at the time designated by the assigned Judge's department.

(c) Setting Aside Default.

Orders to show cause to vacate orders of default judgments shall be presented on the family law motions calendar in family law cases; in other cases to the assigned Judge, if any, and in the Ex Parte Department in all other cases.

(d) Failure to Appear at Trial.

The failure of a party to appear at trial is not governed by this rule. (See LR 43.)

LR 69. EXECUTION

(b) Supplemental Proceedings.

(1) Time. Supplemental proceedings shall be conducted commencing at such time as ~~designated~~ assigned by the Court in the Courtroom of the Chief Civil Department for Seattle case assignment area cases and by the Chief RJC Judge for Kent case assignment area cases.

(2) Failure to Appear. Failure of the person to be examined to appear shall result in issuance of a bench warrant by the Court. Failure of the examining attorney to appear without prior notification to the Court shall result in release of the person to be examined and may result in imposition of terms against that attorney if subsequent supplemental proceedings are scheduled for the same debtor.

LR 77. SUPERIOR COURTS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

(f) Sessions.

(1) Continuous Session. There shall be one continuous session of court from January 1 to December 31 of each year, excepting those days designated as legal holidays and such days in connection therewith as shall be specifically designated from time to time by the court.

(2) Court Hours.

(A) Presiding Department. ~~The Presiding Judge shall open court in his/her department at 8:45 AM, and the sessions in that department shall be from 8:45~~

~~AM until 12 noon, and from 1:30 PM until 4 PM, Monday through Friday, and 10 AM until 12 noon on Saturday. During these hours the Department of the Presiding Judge shall remain open for all persons having business with the court. Neither the Presiding Judge nor the clerk thereof need attend personally on Saturdays except upon call. The court shall be open from 8:30 AM to 12:00 noon and 1:30 PM to 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday and Saturday from 10:00-12:00. No judge need attend personally on Saturdays except upon call.~~ When not personally present, the Presiding Judge shall keep posted in a conspicuous place on the courtroom door and also on the door of the County Clerk's office a notice giving the names and telephone numbers where the Presiding Judge or acting Presiding Judge and clerk may be reached during court hours.

(B) Trial Departments. Sessions of trial departments other than the Juvenile and Special Calendars Departments shall be from 9:00 AM until 12 noon and from 1:30 PM until 4 PM, Monday through Friday, unless otherwise ordered by the judge. Special sessions of any court may be held on Saturday at the discretion of the judge presiding in the particular department, to hear any and all matters that such judge sets for hearing before him/her and at such hours upon said day as the departmental judge shall fix.

(C) Ex Parte Department. The Ex Parte Department shall be open from 9 AM until 12 noon and from 1:30 PM until 4:15 PM, Monday through Friday.

(i) Sessions Where More Than One Judge Sits -- Effect on Decrees, Orders, etc.

(1) Presiding Judge; Duties. The Presiding Judge shall preside when the court sits *en banc*, shall preside over the Department of the Presiding Judge and shall receive and dispose of all communications intended for the Superior Court not personally addressed to any judge nor relating to business which has been assigned to any particular department.

(2) --Same; Jurors. The Presiding Judge shall have general charge of all jurors and shall determine requests for excuse from jury service. The Presiding Judge may delegate the determination for requests for excuse from jury service to senior jury staff.

(3) --Same; Liaison with Departments. If, for any reason, a departmental judge cannot hear a matter, he/she shall return it to the Chief Civil Department for Seattle case assignment area cases and the Chief RJC Judge for Kent case assignment area cases, for hearing or reassignment.

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LR 79. BOOKS AND RECORDS KEPT BY CLERK

(d) Other Books and Records of Clerk.

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(5) Sealed Files. The Clerk shall not permit the examination of any sealed file except by order of the ~~Presiding Judge or a Commissioner or Judge in the Ex Parte Department Court~~ entered pursuant to LR 77(i)(11).

(6) Documents Sealed By Court Order. Once the court order has been signed, the filing party must place the words "Sealed per court order filed (date)" in the

caption of any document to be sealed. The filing party must then place the sealed document in a manila envelope marked "Sealed document" on the outside before delivering it to the clerk for filing.

LR 98.20 GUARDIANSHIPS AND TRUSTS

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(f) Mailed Reports. Guardianship and trust reports and accountings may be presented for approval by mail without the necessity of noting the case on the appropriate motion calendar, provided that if any person has requested special notice of proceedings or is entitled to notice pursuant to any court order or notice of appearance, the party submitting an order by mail must obtain the approval and signature of the party entitled to notice on any proposed order of approval.

(g) Oaths. When a guardian changes his or her name he or she must file a new oath under the new name in order to receive new letters of guardianship.

LR 98.40 WRITS OF REVIEW, MANDAMUS, PROHIBITION

(a) Applicability. This rule shall apply to a writ filed pursuant to ch. 7.16, RCW.

(b) Notice to Adverse Party. Except in extraordinary circumstances, no writ shall issue unless the adverse party has been given timely notice pursuant to CR 6, LR 7, of the application for writ. If the notice was not given in a timely manner, the hearing on the application for writ shall be continued. No stay of proceedings shall issue without notice to all parties to the underlying cause from which the writ is sought. No stay of proceedings shall be issued by a judge *pro tempore* absent express written authority of the presiding judge or, in her or his absence, the assistant presiding judge.

(c) Contents of Application for Writ. The following documents must be filed with the application for the writ:

- (1) Statement of relief requested;
- (2) Legal memorandum explaining why there is no adequate remedy at law;
- (3) Declaration or affidavit in support of the factual assertions in the writ;
- (4) Declaration of notice to adverse party or statement as to why notice should be excused.

(d) Scheduling of Hearing on Application for Writ: The hearing on a writ from a criminal or infraction case shall be noted before the Chief Criminal Judge for Seattle case assignment area cases. The hearing on a writ from any other case shall be noted before the Chief Civil Judge for Seattle case assignment area cases. All hearings for Kent case assignment area cases shall be noted before the Chief RJC Judge. Where a stay of proceedings has been entered, the dispositive hearing on the writ shall be heard within thirty days of the issuance of the writ.

(e) Motion to File Writ *in forma pauperis*. The Chief Criminal Judge, in criminal and infraction cases, or the Chief Civil Judge in other cases shall review a motion to file *in forma pauperis* before a hearing on the application for a writ shall be scheduled. If the motion is granted, the clerk shall accept the application for filing without requiring a filing fee and shall assign a case number.

(f) Issuance of Case Schedule. When the court has found adequate cause for issuance of a writ, the filing party shall obtain a trial date and a case schedule from the clerk who will also assign the case to a Judge.

LCrR 0.2 COMMISSIONERS

When so assigned by the Presiding Judge or the Chief Criminal Judge for Seattle case assignment area cases and the Chief RJC Judge for Kent case assignment area cases, commissioners may preside over arraignments, preliminary appearances, initial extradition hearings, noncompliance hearings pursuant to RCW 9.94A.200, accept guilty pleas, appoint counsel, make determinations of probable cause, set and review conditions of pretrial release, set bail, set trial and hearing dates, and hear continuance motions.

LCrR 1.1 LOCAL PROCEDURES

The current procedures for handling and processing criminal cases in King County Superior Court will be issued by the Presiding Judge and copies will be available in the Presiding Department and from the courtroom of the Chief Criminal Judge in Seattle and from the courtroom of the Chief RJC Judge in Kent.

LMAR 1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO SUPERIOR COURT JURISDICTION AND OTHER RULES-MOTIONS

All motions ~~before the Court~~ relating to mandatory arbitration, other than motions for presentation of judgment pursuant to LMAR 6.3 or discovery motions pursuant to LMAR 4.2, shall be ~~noted on the civil motions calendar in accordance with LR 12, except as otherwise provided in these arbitration rules~~ brought before the assigned Judge. Cases not assigned shall be brought before the Chief Civil Judge for cases with an SEA designation and before the Chief Judge of the Regional Justice Center for cases with a KNT designation.

LMAR 2.1 TRANSFER TO ARBITRATION

(a) Statement of Arbitrability. ~~In cases governed by a Case Schedule pursuant to LR 4, a~~ A party believing a case to be suitable for mandatory arbitration pursuant to MAR 1.2 shall promptly file a statement of arbitrability upon a form prescribed by the Court; ~~however, after the deadline for Confirmation of Joinder has passed,~~ After the date indicated on the case schedule has passed, a statement of arbitrability may be filed only by leave of the Court upon a showing of good cause. ~~In cases not governed by a Case Schedule, the party filing the note for trial provided by CR 40(a)(1) and Local Civil Rule 40(a)(1) shall, upon the form prescribed by the Court, complete a statement of arbitrability.~~

(b) Response to a Statement of Arbitrability.

(1) Within 14 days after the ~~note for trial and~~ statement of arbitrability ~~have been~~ is served and filed, any party ~~disagreeing with who objects to~~ the statement of arbitrability, on the ground that the objecting party's own claim or counterclaim is not arbitrable, shall serve and file a response ~~to the statement of arbitrability on the~~ a form prescribed by the Court. If such a response is timely served and filed, the matter shall be administratively removed from arbitration. In the absence of such timely response, the statement of arbitrability shall be deemed correct, ~~and the non-responding party shall be deemed to have stipulated to arbitration if the statement of arbitrability provides that the case is arbitrable.~~ If a party asserts that its claim exceeds the maximum amount authorized by statute or seeks relief other than a monetary judgment, the case is not subject to arbitration except by stipulation. A party who fails to serve and file a response within the time prescribed may later do so only upon leave of the Court for good cause shown.

(2) A party who objects to a statement of arbitrability on the ground that a claim of the party who filed the statement is not subject to arbitration shall note a motion pursuant to LMAR 1.3.

(c) ~~Failure to File~~ Filing Amendments. ~~A party failing to serve and file an original response within the time prescribed may later do so only upon leave of Court.~~ A party may amend or withdraw a the statement of arbitrability or response at any time before assignment of an arbitrator ~~or assignment of a trial date or, in cases governed by a Case Schedule pursuant to LR 4, at any time up to and including the deadline for Confirmation of Joinder~~ and thereafter only upon leave of the court for good cause shown.

(d) By Stipulation: A case in which all parties file a stipulation to arbitrate under MAR 8.1(b) will be placed on the arbitration calendar regardless of the nature of the case or amount in controversy, provided the stipulation is filed before the deadline for filing the statement of arbitrability or, thereafter, by leave of the Court.

KING COUNTY LOCAL GUARDIAN AD LITEM RULES

LGALR 1. Applicability

These rules for guardians ad litem shall be referred to as KCLGALR. These rules apply to guardians ad litem appointed by the court pursuant to Title 11, Title 13 or Title 26 RCW, and to guardians ad litem appointed pursuant to Special Proceeding Rule (SPR) 98.16W, RCW 4.08.050 and RCW 4.08.060.

These rules do not apply to guardians ad litem or Special Representatives appointed pursuant Chapter 11.96A RCW; Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) with respect to whom other grievance procedures apply; persons appointed to serve as Custodians for Minors pursuant to Chapter 11.114 RCW, or guardians ad litem to hold funds for incapacitated persons under Title 11 RCW.

Complaints by guardians ad litem or by other persons against guardians ad litem (also referred to as “grievances”) shall be administered by this process.

LGALR 2. Registries

The court shall establish rotational registries for the appointment of guardians ad litem to whom this Rule applies. Absent a finding of good cause the court shall appoint from the registry in rotational sequence. The qualifications and processes for application, selection, education, compensation, and retention for guardians ad litem on each of the registries shall be as set forth in Administrative Procedures adopted by the court. These administrative procedures may be obtained from the King County Superior Court Clerk’s website or by contacting the Court’s Guardian Ad Litem Registry Manager.

LGALR 3. Duties of the Guardian ad Litem

A guardian ad litem (GAL) shall comply with the court’s instructions as set out in the order appointing a guardian ad litem, and shall not provide or require services beyond the scope of the court’s instructions unless by motion and on adequate notice to the parties, a guardian ad litem obtains additional instruction, clarification or expansion of the scope of such appointment.

LGALR 4. Compensation

Each order appointing a Guardian ad Litem shall specify a limit on the hourly rate and total compensation for the GAL. These amounts may be increased or modified only upon application to the court in advance of the GAL providing further services. All fee requests are subject to review and approval by the court. An application to increase the fee limits shall be presented upon notice to all parties. An order authorizing an increase in the fee limits shall set forth a specific new limit or amount of increase, and shall indicate generally the duties to be provided during such additional time.

LGALR 5. Grievances Made By Or Against Guardians ad Litem

(a) Filing a Grievance. A guardian ad litem having a complaint or a person having a grievance against a guardian ad litem shall complete a complaint in a form approved by the court and file it with the Registry Manager.

(1) The Registry Manager shall immediately deliver the complaint to the presiding judge or to such person designated by the presiding judge to resolve such complaints. Such designee shall be a judge of the King County Superior Court.

(2) Upon receipt of the complaint, the Presiding Judge may retain the matter for decision or assign it to a designee for decision.

(b) Procedure for Processing Complaint. The presiding judge or designee will make an initial determination as to whether the complaint has potential merit. If potential merit is found, a response to the complaint will be requested, and the complaining party will be given an opportunity to reply to the response. The Presiding Judge or designee may schedule a hearing, request additional materials, or enter a decision based upon a review of the record alone. The decision of the presiding judge or designee shall be the final resolution of the complaint. If the complaint relates to a pending case the complaint shall be resolved within 25 days of the receipt of the complaint. If the complaint is made subsequent to the conclusion of a case, the complaint shall be resolved within 60 days of receipt.

(c) Remedies. If the complaint is sustained, in whole or in part, the court may suspend or remove of the guardian ad litem from the Registry; or impose other appropriate sanctions. During the pendency of this process the Guardian ad Litem may continue to receive appointments and shall continue to serve in appointed cases, unless otherwise provided by order of the Presiding Judge or designee.

(d) Fair Treatment of Grievances. All notices, proceedings and other activities taken pursuant to the grievance process shall observe provisions for fair treatment, due process, notice, the right to be heard and the appearance of fairness.

(e) Confidentiality. The complaint, investigation, report and all aspects of the grievance process shall remain confidential until merit is found.

(f) Records of Grievances. The court shall maintain a record of grievances filed and of any sanctions issued pursuant to the court's grievance procedure.

(g) Notice to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). When a Guardian ad Litem is removed from a Registry pursuant to the disposition of a grievance, the Registry Manager shall promptly send notice of the removal to AOC.

LGALR 6. Actual or Apparent Conflicts of Interest

(a) Representation of More Than One Person in the Same Proceeding. A Guardian ad Litem may represent the interests of two or more persons in the same family or class when expressly permitted by court order. Such multiple representation may be reviewed by the court upon request of the Guardian ad Litem or any other party who requests a review of the propriety of the multiple representation or further instruction.

such as when a conflict, actual or apparent, arises as among those whose best interests are represented by the Guardian ad Litem.

(b) Disclosures in Statement of Qualifications. A Guardian ad litem shall include in the Statement of Qualifications filed pursuant to RCW 11.88.090 a statement as to whether the guardian ad litem currently represents any professional guardians, and if so, the name(s) of such guardian(s).

(c) Multiple Roles in Same Proceeding; Self-Dealing. Absent written order, a Guardian ad Litem shall not solicit or accept employment in any other capacity in the same cause or which pertains to the party on whose behalf the Guardian ad Litem was appointed during or after the Guardian ad Litem's service. Other capacities include, without limitation, attorney for another party, estate planner, guardian, trustee, fiduciary appointee, mediator, arbitrator, adjudicator, or care provider. A GAL may, upon court order, be re-appointed subsequently in the proceeding. With court order, Guardians ad Litem who are attorneys may draft pleadings to initiate related proceedings, in fulfillment of the duties in the proceeding for which they were first appointed.

(d) Recommendations Made in the Self-Interest of the Guardian ad Litem. A Guardian ad Litem shall not recommend the appointment or employment of a person or entity in which the Guardian ad Litem, a member of the Guardian ad Litem's family, or a business associate of the Guardian ad Litem has any interest. A Guardian ad Litem may recommend a person or entity who is or has been a client of the Guardian ad Litem only upon full written disclosure of the material facts to all parties, interested persons and the court; and provided that such disclosure does not violate any privilege or confidence of the client.

LGALR 7. Effective Date

This rule shall apply to all appointments or reappointments of guardians ad litem made after the effective date of this rule.